The Weekly Louisianian.

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The Louisianian.

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One square, first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the

BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the enjoyment of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races: harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensue success.

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DRY GOODS,

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NOW IS THE TIME!

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AT STILL LOWER PRICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FRESH GOODS AND NEWEST STYLES OFFERED AT THE FOLLOWING LOW FIGURES

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AND 213 *AND* 215 *OLD LEVEE,*

Opposite French Market.

Men's Fancy Cassimere suits $5, $6, $7, $10 and $13.

Men's Blue Flannel suits $10 and $15.

Men's White Marseilles Vests $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.

Men's Black Doeskin Pants $5, $8, $9.

Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants $3, $4, $5, $6 and $8.

Men's Diagonal Coats and Vests $15, $20, $25.

Men's Linen Dusters $1 75 and upwards.

Men's Linen Ulsters, a new article, $5 and $6.

Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at $3, $4, $5, $6 and upwards.

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Children's suits, (3 to 9 years) $2 75, $3 50 and upwards.

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Six Open Back Bosom Shirts $5.

Men's India Gauze Under Shirts 50c and upwards.

English Half Hose $2 75, $3, $3 50 per dozen.

The largest assortment in this city of Men's, Boys', Youths' and children's Hats, consisting of the latest styles Felt and Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.

Purchasers will protect their interests in examining this large and well selected stock of goods before making their purchases.

LEON GODCHAUX,

81 and 83 Canal, and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee, Opposite French Market.

may8 tf

DRESS GOODS

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

We shall from MONDAY NEXT, April 26th, offer our entire Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

AT A

HEAVY REDUCTION OF FORMER PRICES.

The Goods being entirely fresh, and consisting of the

VERY LATEST NOVELTIES,

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine same, at an early date, as our object is to make a

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Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon Sts.

may1 tf

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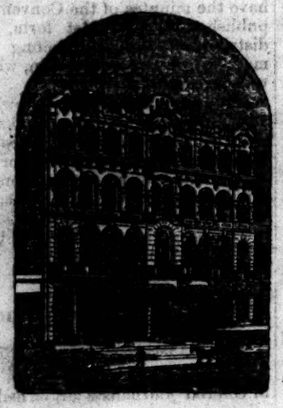
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GRUNEWALD HALL,

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Importer of the very Best Quality of

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Sole agent for the Piano-Fortes manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, KNABE & CO., HAINES BROS., PLEYEL, WESTERMAYER, LUTHNER, KAPS. The Organs of the MASON & HAMLIN Organ Co., and TRAYSER (Stuttgart), Organs.

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MUSIC,

Has removed from his former Warerooms, No. 129 Canal Street, which he has occupied 11 years, to his Hall, No. 18 Baronne Street, near Canal, where he is prepared to furnish to the trade, cachers and the public, the best quality of goods in his line, at prices lower than elsewhere in the United States. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues and Price List furnished upon application.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

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FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

New Music Received Daily.

Pianos and Musical Instruments of all kinds repaired. Music neatly bound. Address,

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,

Grunewald Hall,

NEW ORLEANS.

The National Press Convention of Colored Journalists.

From the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the *Evening Times* of that city we subjoin the following report of the proceedings of the recent conference of colored journalists:

For several days past representative men of the colored race, in different parts of the country, have been holding private meetings in this city, discussing matters in general connected with the welfare of the people they represent, and particularly the subject of journalism, and the matter of reaching the colored people by means of newspapers controlled and managed entirely by colored editors.

Yesterday a "Convention of Colored Editors" was called to order at 10 o'clock, in Union Chapel, on Seventh street between Central avenue and Plum streets, Governor Pinchback in the chair.

Mayor Johnston, being present was invited to the stand, and delivered a short address of welcome to the delegates present. He hoped his presence would not be regarded as an intrusion, for he heartily approved the object of the meeting. Cincinnati had been favored as the place of assemblage for all kinds of conventions—Christian and anti-Christian, temperance and anti-temperance; and it had been his mission to be present with all of them. He then heartily tendered the Convention the hospitalities of the city, and hoped their deliberations would be pleasant and profitable.

Governor Pinchback, on behalf of the Convention, returned thanks to the Mayor for his words of welcome, and in addressing the delegates, said:

"A Year and a half ago a paragraph went around proposing a National organization of colored editors. A call was issued, and we have met here to day in pursuance of that object. Our first object is to make colored people's newspapers self-sustaining—not that we expect to make money out of them. Our people, as a class, are not largely a reading class, but it is on them that we must rely for patronage. Of the four millions who were recently in slavery we can not expect any large proportion of them to be readers; but we must look to their children as they grow up. We can not expect for some time to derive much income from advertising, not until our people become active and enterprising in business matters.

"In making the call for this organization we included the ministry for they do more than any other class to induce the colored people to become readers of newspapers. The fact was, said the speaker, warming up and becoming truly eloquent, the colored people must learn to rely more upon themselves than heretofore. Even in Congress the white people, the dominant race, are beginning to throw into our teeth that enough has been done for us, and we must now take care of ourselves. For one, I do not object to this. We are numerous enough, and all we need is to be intelligent enough to take care of ourselves. We are four millions out of thirty millions who inhabit this country; and we have rights as well as privileges to maintain, and we must assert our manhood in their vindication.

"The black people of this country can furnish in time of need, for its defense, over 800,000 soldiers to march under the glorious banner of universal liberty. With this force as a political element and as laborers, producers and consumers, we are an element of strength and wealth too powerful to be ignored by the American people. All we need is a just appreciation of our own manhood. This rolling in the dust—this truckling to power, whether wrapped up in an individual or a party, I have long since abandoned. I strike out boldly, as if born in a desert and looking for civilization. I am groping about through this American forest of prejudice and proscription, determined to find some form of civilization where all men will be accepted for what they are worth. I demand nothing for our race because they are black. Even the wrongs of two hundred years I will overlook, although they entitle us to some consideration. Still I hope the future will present no necessity for frequent reference to this matter.

"The speaker said he would not advise any separate political organization; but as the Irish and German citizens of this country had their organizations for the promotion of their mutual interests, they must consolidate their efforts and work together harmoniously to a common purpose.

Mr. Pinchback then called Mr. J. Henry Burch to preside as temporary Chairman.

On motion L. D. Easton was made temporary Secretary.

Governor Pinchback moved the appointment of a committee of three on permanent organization.

A Committee on Credentials was also voted.

The Chairman announced as the Committee on Credentials, Messrs. J. H. Jackson, J. Sella Martin, M. W. Gibbs.

Committee on Organization—Messrs. P. B. S. Pinchback, H. M. Turner and B. W. Arnett.

After fifteen minutes recess the Committees made the following

REPORT ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following delegates:

American Citizen, Lexington, Kentucky—Henry Scroggins, J. H. Jackson, J. M. Jackson.

Planet, Memphis, Tennessee—E. D. Shaw.

Elevator, San Francisco, California—L. H. Douglass.

Louisianian, New Orleans—P. B. S. Pinchback, G. T. Ruby.

True Republican, Carroll Parish, Louisiana—J. Sella Martin.

Grand Era, Baton Rouge, Louisiana—J. H. Burch.

Pacific Appeal—M. W. Gibbs.

Spectator, Galveston, Texas—Peter H. Clark.

Christian Recorder, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—B. W. Arnett, H. M. Turner.

National Monitor, Brooklyn, New York—W. H. Parham.

Colored Citizen, Cincinnati, Ohio—Charles W. Bell.

Progressive American, New York—General T. M. Chester.

Terrebonne Republican, Louisiana—W. G. Brown.

Concordia Eagle, Louisiana—David Young.

The report was adopted.

REPORT ON ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Organization reported:

For President—Peter H. Clark.

Vice President—L. H. Douglass.

Secretary—Geo. T. Ruby.

Assistant Secretaries—J. C. Jackson, L. D. Easton.

A LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS.

The Chairman then asked if the Convention was ready to adopt the reports, but receiving no response, he called Mr. Ruby to the chair, and then taking the floor, intimated that he had several serious objections. He wanted to know whether the Convention was to be an Editorial Convention or a convention of straw. He had the greatest respect for the gentleman nominated as presiding officer, Peter H. Clark, but he did not know about the Galveston Spectator; he doubted whether it had an existence at all; it certainly had not appeared on his table, as an exchange, for a long time. How could Mr. Clark represent that paper, if it was a paper? He instanced several other such representatives of newspapers, and deprecated the attempt to organize the Convention by officering it with men not legitimately connected with papers. He himself was the publisher of a live paper. His time and his money were engaged in it; and he did not want to be bound by the action of men who are not so engaged. He then referred to a caucus, on the night before, at which his name had been used in connection with that of Mr. Clark for the chairmanship of the Convention. He was sorry to say that some remarks had been made that were false and malicious.

Mr. J. Sella Martin replied to the effect that though the call for the Convention emanated from editors of papers, it was subsequently extended to clergymen and others interested in the intellectual development of the colored race; and that some men not directly connected with newspapers were better qualified to promote this object than some that were.

Mr. Burch followed in a pertinent rejoinder, and was called to order by several members at different times, but continued until he had relieved himself of the indignity he considered thrown upon him.

Mr. Bell, of this city, who had been reported as a representative of the Citizen, admitted that that paper had been dead two years, but intimated that there was sometimes more life in a corpse than in some living bodies. He didn't care what he represented, he was interested in the objects of the Convention, and hoped further personal differences would be dispensed with, and that the meeting would proceed to business.

Mr. Scroggins, of the American Citizen, also made a few remarks calculated to heal the trouble.

Mr. Peter Clark then arose, and in a mild and courteous manner stated that he was not the representative of a dead paper, that he received the Galveston Spectator up to the present time, and could show a letter in which the editor requested him to represent his paper in this Convention.

The temporary Chairman, Mr. Burch, having resumed the chair, then put the question on the adoption of the report on the Committee on Organization. He asked the privilege of voting, and gave the only negative vote.

A committee was then appointed to conduct the President elect to the chair, and Peter Clark was duly presented to the Convention as its President.

MR. CLARK'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Clark thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him in a few short but pithy remarks, in which he said that, although the Convention was small in numbers present, it had the approbation, and would have the cooperation, of thousands of earnest hearts and hands not here, who were seeking the elevation of the colored race. He briefly mentioned the earlier attempts of the colored people to establish newspapers of their own, and commended their enterprise and good purposes. He described a picture, hanging in the Capitol at Washington, of a body of emigrants on the mountain top, looking off into the promised land, the Sacramento Valley, and said the colored people were like those emigrants. Behind them were their unhappy days of slavery and prejudice; before them was the promised land of liberty and equality. How they should enjoy the future, however, depended very much upon themselves. The old Grecian apothegm applied to them forcibly: "Know thyself." It was important for colored people to know what they were capable of doing, and what not. They should measure their strength, and not attempt too much at once. One of the principal objects of this Convention was to consider the question: What they should attempt?

The colored people needed confidence—confidence in themselves, confidence in each other, and they needed to establish confidence of the white race in them. These points the speaker enforced beautifully and forcibly. We go to the office of the Adams Express Company, and leave with the man at the desk a million dollars, perhaps, and take from him a bit of paper not bigger than your hand in the shape of a receipt, and know that it will be carried to the point we desire. There is the kind of confidence we need. We must especially root out the want of confidence white people have in us by showing and proving our capability to do for ourselves.

Mr. Burch offered the following resolution, and asked that it lay on the table for future action:

"Resolved, That upon all questions which may be submitted to this Convention, all votes shall be taken by newspapers represented, allowing each paper only one vote."

The Convention then took a recess till 4 P. M.

On reassembling the session was occupied in reading papers on various topics by delegates, and at the conclusion the Convention adjourned, to meet at 8 o'clock at Allen Chapel, corner of Sixth street and Broadway.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention assembled at Allen Chapel at 8 o'clock in the evening, and was honored by the presence of a large number of colored people, who manifested a lively interest in the proceedings.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on General Business, reported, and read a mass of correspondence from prominent colored statesmen and journalists, expressive of sympathy with the objects of the Convention.

The following letter was received from Frederick Douglass:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Peter H. Clark, Esq.:

"DEAR SIR—After a deliberate and thoughtful perusal of the circular addressed to the friends of the proposed Conference in Cincinnati, and impressed, as we are, with the importance of the movement that we trust will be organized there, let us respectfully but earnestly urge upon you and the other friends who will assemble in your city, to pause and consider whether in the circumstances of the present hour, and in view of the fact that no power has been delegated to it, would it be wise to resolve the Conference into an open convention?

"It seems to us that the Conference would be acting wisely if at the close of its deliberations it should decide to issue a call for a National Convention of representative men.

"You may read this letter to the Conference if you think proper.

"Respectfully yours,

"FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
"J. A. EWERSON,
"T. G. BARRADOS."

THE COLORED CENTENNIAL.

Rev. B. W. Arnett, from the Committee on Centennial Celebration, made the following report, which was adopted:

"SECTION 1.

"WHEREAS, History in its general meaning signifies an account of some remarkable facts which have happened within the knowledge of man, arranged in chronological order, together with the causes which preceded them and the various effects which they produced, and as history is said to be the light of truth, we desire to let the coming generation know our true history; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we will publish volumes to be known as the "Centennial Tribute to the Negro," with the following departments:

"Introduction of the Negro to the New World, 1620.

"One Hundred Years with the Negro in Parliament.

"One Hundred Years with the Negro at Sea.

"One Hundred Years with the Negro in the Schoolhouse, or as An Educator.

"One Hundred Years with the Negro in the Pulpit.

"One Hundred Years with the Negro on the Plantation.

"One Hundred Years with the Negro Lawyers and Doctors.

"One Hundred Years with the Negro's Muse.

"One Hundred Years with the Negro's Pencil and Brush, Chisel and Mallet.

"One Hundred Years with the Negro as Journalist and Typographer.

"One Hundred Years with the Negro in Business.

"One Hundred Years with the Negro as a Farmer and Mechanic.

"One Hundred Years with the Negro in Literature.

"One Hundred Years with the Negro as Professor.

"One Hundred Years with the Negro as a Statesman or Politician.

"Negro Martyrs.

"Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to edit and superintend the publication of said volume, and the same be ready by the 4th of July, 1876.

"Resolved, That the editors appoint a committee on each department, and the duty of said Committee on Edition shall be to solicit, compile and arrange all material belonging to his special department, and forward the same to the editors by the 1st of January, 1876.

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to be known as the Centennial Committee, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the Centennial Commissioner, and urge upon him the necessity of having the productions of the colored race represented in the Centennial Exposition; and the said committee is recommended to take such step as they in their judgment may deem expedient to have the religious, literary, educational and mechanical interests of the negro fully represented.

"Resolved, that the said committee is recommended to procure a statue or work of art from Miss Edmonia Lewis, and have the same put on exhibition at the Centennial celebration.

"Resolved, That the committee, if necessary, organize a centennial association or committee among our ladies to raise money to carry out the above recommendation."

PROPOSED PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The Committee on Press Association presented the following report:

"CINCINNATI, August 4, 1875.

"The committee to whom was referred the examination of the suggestion looking to the formation of a Press Association and cognate subjects, beg leave to offer the following suggestions to the Convention:

"Suggestion 1—That a Press Association, consisting of owners, editors and professional writers for newspapers connected by colored men, be established by the Convention now assembled here. That such Association, when formed, shall elect its own officers, make its own regulations and prescribe its own rules of admission and laws of government. That the election of officers, and all others business necessary to a complete organization, take place in this city between Wednesday and Friday next.

"Suggestion 2—That the Convention designate some newspaper owned and edited by colored men, now in existence or to be established, as the organ of the colored people, and that the Convention appeal, by address to the colored and otherwise, to the various Odd Fellows societies, such as Masons, Good Samaritans and others, to set apart a yearly sum of money, for which they shall receive a compensation in a specified number of copies of this journal, as the place of its publication for it, and continued by the Convention be [illegible]

"Suggestion 3—That a company be formed by the Convention representing forty or ten weekly journals with a view of dealing with some manufactur-

ing house for the securement under contract or otherwise, of the materials used in newspaper publication at a cheaper rate than can be bought of different houses, and that such company elect its own officers and adopt the regulations necessary for its own government, provided this be done before the adjournment of the Convention.

"Suggestion 4—That all known colored editors, who have founded or conducted newspapers in this country, be made honorary members of the Convention and that the letters written in apology for their absence, form part of the records of the Convention, provided it be understood that no person shall become a member of the Press Association or the business company formed at the Convention, except those actually connected with existing newspapers.

"J. Sella Martin,
"L. H. Douglass,
"Henry Scroggins,
"Committee."

Quite a spirited little debate occurred on the report of the Committee, Senator Burch objecting to any but the owners of newspapers being eligible to membership in such association, and speaking in rather a sarcastic vein of the large number of proxies and former newspaper men in the Convention. Rev. Mr. Turner and several other "proxies" resisted the objection and indulged in several sharp exchanges with the Senator from Louisiana. It being the general feeling that the action of the Convention on the subject should be more in the form of recommendation to the newspaper men, the report was committed to the committee for amendment.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Committee on National Convention made the following report:

"TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF AMERICA—A CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

"Whereas, The unhealthy condition of the public mind relative to he colored people in the South as evidenced in the disparaging tone of the Northern press, and recent extraordinary utterances of some of our heretofore staunch friends, and the unfinished mission undertaken by the Nation to exalt our race to the standard of American citizenship, the denial of our rights in certain portions of our country, through the means of a vitiated public sentiment; the indifference manifested by the American people to the shocking outrages perpetrated upon us in the South such as the recent massacre at Vicksburg, during the peaceful celebration of the Ninety-ninth Anniversary of American Independence, and the consequent demoralization resulting therefrom, taken in connection with the necessity of a higher development of our moral, material and political interests render it, in our judgment, essential that we meet in National Convention, early in next year, to devise means for 'a more perfect union,' such as will consolidate our people, and secure that harmonious action throughout the country on all matters of National interest so needful to a just appreciation of our numbers and influence in the Republic; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we invite the colored people of the several States and Territories, and of the District of Columbia, to send representatives to the National Convention hereby called to meet at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Wednesday of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., upon the following basis of representation: Three delegates from each State, and one additional for every twenty-five thousand colored population and fractional part thereof, and one from each Territory, excepting the District of Columbia, which shall be entitled to four representatives, to-wit:

Alabama	23	New York	6
Arkansas	8	North Carolina	19
California	4	Ohio	6
Connecticut	4	Oregon	4
Delaware	4	Pennsylvania	6
Florida	7	Rhode Island	4
Georgia	25	South Carolina	20
Illinois	5	Tennessee	16
Indiana	4	Texas	14
Iowa	4	Vermont	4
Kansas	4	Virginia	24
Kentucky	12	West Virginia	4
Louisiana	18	Wisconsin	4
Maine	4	Dist. of Columbia	5
Maryland	10	Arizona	1
Massachusetts	4	Colorado	1
Michigan	4	Dakota	1
Minnesota	4	Idaho	1
Mississippi	20	Montana	1
Missouri	8	New Mexico	1
Nebraska	4	Utah	1
Nevada	4	Washington	1
New Hampshire	4	Wyoming	1
New Jersey	5		
Total			337

"In order to secure the success of this call, and to have each State and Territory represented in the Convention, your committee recommend the creation of an Executive Committee in each State, which shall have full power in the premises, and to that end submit the following resolution:

"'Resolved, That an Executive Committee of three in each State, be appointed by the President of the Convention, who shall constitute sub-committees for their respective States, to carry out the details in the election of delegates to the National Convention, and in appointing the time and designating the manner of elections.'"

Mr. Young, of Louisiana, objected to the clause in the preamble of the report referring to the denial of the civil rights of the colored people of the South. He thought enough had been said on that subject and could see no use of keeping up the same old whine.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, spoke warmly in favor of retaining the clause. Congress had patched up an apology for a Civil Rights Bill, but it amounted to very little. The colored people had not their rights, and would not get them through Congress for years to come without agitation. He had been down to Long Branch a couple of weeks ago, and had a magnificent ride, with a white man for a driver, but when it came to getting hotel accommodations he was shoved out of the first-class hotels, and compelled to seek shelter in an obscure part of the town. This was what he protested against, and what he would always protest against until he could have the same privileges as the white man.

Messrs. Jackson and King supported Mr. Young's views, and wanted to know why Mr. Turner had not sought his legal rights through the Courts. They were tired of shaking the same bloody bones in the face of the American people continually. There were plenty of laws in the interest of civil rights, and all the colored people needed to get their rights was wisdom and determination.

Mr. Shaw, of Memphis, insisted that the clause was necessary. It was possible that Congress would not be able or willing to do anything further for the colored people but the colored people must appeal to the good heart of the American people for the securing and vindication of their rights.

Mr. Martin spoke in favor of the clause, and asserted that the only way for the colored people to get their rights was to keep on talking for them from the great body of white people. He was ready to beg all the time. [Applause and laughter.] The spirit of dependence, where one was weak, was as manly as the spirit of independence where one was strong.

Mr T. Morris Chester, of Louisiana, spoke in favor of the clause. It was all very well for Mr. Jackson of Kentucky, to talk about the colored people having all the rights they would ever get, and possessing through the Courts redress for wrongs imposed on them, but he did not think any appeal to the Courts in Kentucky would amount to anything where a colored man was concerned. He did not believe there could be a jury impaneled in that State that would bring in a verdict in favor of a negro whose rights had been denied him. He did not know whether it really was so, but he would venture the assertion that nearly all the delegates in the Conventon had come here on the sleeping car.

Mr. Jackson—I didn't for one.

Mr. Chester—Then I guess there wasn't any sleeping-car on the road you came over.

Mr. Chester continued, and said he was proud of the colored race and the progress they were making in education and industry.

Governor Pinchback expressed his sympathy with the manly and independent sentiments that had been uttered, but said he knew the difficulties colored people labored under in the South. Shortly after he was elected the railroad company refused to allow his wife to ride in the sleeping-car, after he had bought tickets for her, and he had brought suit against the company the case was delayed, and the company wanted him to withdraw the suit. That he had refused to do, but agreed to let it drag and not prosecute it if they would treat him and his family right. Since that he had not only ridden in the sleeping cars, but had even had a special car placed at his disposal. He was in favor of seeking redress for the wrongs of the colored people by appeals to the people which he believed would eventually bring about the required remedy.

After some further discussion the report was adopted as presented, and the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

[Times report, 5th instant.]

After the prolonged session last night—the adjournment not taking place until midnight—members were slow coming in, and it was half past 10 before the President, Mr. Peter H. Clark, called to order.

On motion, the reading of the minutes were dispensed with, as some members were desirous of finishing up certain business before leaving for home at noon.

The Chair stated that the first order of business was the consideration of the report on Press Association, which had been referred back to the committee for amendment.

The chairman of the committee not being present, Mr. Douglass reported that the committee had done nothing, and he would report the report back without amendment.

Mr. Clark called Mr. Douglass to the chair, and then moved that the suggestions in the report be considered *seriatim*, which was agreed to.

The first suggestion of the report was read and Mr. Clark moved its adoption.

Mr. Burch improved the opportunity to say that he had not said last evening as the *Enquirer* reported, that all professional and paid writers for newspapers were "curs and unworthy minions." The capacity of the ears of the *Enquirer's* reporter had certainly been elongated by some external influence. He then proceeded to say that he doubted the advisability of organizing a Press Association out of such representatives of the press as are not personally and financially identified with the papers they represent. Those who do actually own and conduct those papers may refuse to recognize their membership in the Association, and kick out of the traces in which they were placed. He thought it might be better for the newspaper men of each State to organize separately, than to form a National Association. In Louisiana the white and colored newspaper publishers all belonged to a State Association for their mutual benefit.

Mr. Clark agreed with the last speaker in regard to the questionable advantage of such an organization. In the matter of acquaintance and good fellowship good results would follow such association. It was desirable to know what papers were published, and where by colored men. Yesterday he was shown a daily paper from North Carolina, conducted by a colored man, that nobody present seemed to know anything about. He considered himself a duly authorized proxy for the *Spectator*, of Galveston, and he believed that what he did here would be recognized by the publisher.

Mr. Jackson did not apprehend any trouble from such an organization, though he had not much faith in its great utility or permanency. Still he would favor the organization.

Mr. Shaw, of Memphis, administered some cool, but sharp, and still courteous, rebuke to the irrepressible Burch. That gentleman had opposed everything that had been proposed in the Convention, and he was at a loss to know what he came here for. If he were opposed to the objects of the convention—the leading one being a national organization of newspaper publishers—he should better have remained at home.

The second suggestion, as to establishing an organ and providing means of support, was read, and Mr. Clark moved to lay the suggestion on the table.

The Secretary moved to amend the motion by striking out the second suggestion, which was agreed to.

The third suggestion, that a company be formed of newspaper publishers for the purpose of dealing with certain houses.

Mr. Jackson moved to strike out this suggestion, which was agreed to.

Suggestion four, providing how members of the Press Association may be determined.

On motion of Gov. Pinchback this suggestion was also stricken out.

Mr. Burch moved that every newspaper represented here be officially notified of this action of the Convention, which was seconded by Mr. Clark and agreed to.

Mr. Clark offered the following:

"Resolved, That it is befitting a convention of colored men, assembled on the centennial anniversary of the birth of the liberator of Ireland, and friend of humanity, Daniel O'Connell, to recall with gratitude his eloquent and effective pleas for the freedom of our race, and we earnestly commend his example to his countrymen, who, as citizens of the United States, are too often found in the ranks of the enemies of liberty."

Mr. Clark offered some very happy remarks in regard to the subject matter of his resolution.

H. M. Turner followed in the same happy strain, and concluded with the hope that the adoption and publication of the resolution would soften the prejudices and hostility of Irishmen to the negro race.

Mr. Burch also had something to say of the resolution.

Gov. Pinchback favored the resolution, for itself and because some of his most ardent supporters in his city were Irishmen. It was true, perhaps, that when you can make a friend of an Irishman he is your warmest friend. He spoke of the fact that in the Catholic Church, where most of the congregation was Irish, the colored members of that church, in the South, enjoyed the same privileges as whites. There was no such invidious discrimination in that church as there is in the Protestant Churches.

A standing vote was then taken, and the resolution adopted unanimously.

Mr. Douglass, in the chair, suggested that the resolution be telegraphed to Wendell Phillips, who is at this hour delivering an oration in Boston on the occasion of the O'Connell anniversary. The suggestion was adopted.

CENTENNIAL REPORT.

The report of the committee providing for the publication of a Centennial volume, in regard to the work of the negro in the various occupations in the United States during the past hundred years.

Mr. Clark moved an amendment, to the effect that the Committee on the Centennial be requested to publish such a volume.

After some discussion the report was adopted. The further report of the committee in regard to a representation of the colored people in the Centennial Exposition, was taken up.

Mr. Clark moved to strike out all except the resolution to provide for the appointment of committees of colored women to raise money for the exhibition of a work of art by Miss Edmonia Lewis, a colored sculptress at work in Italy.

Mr. Arnett remarked, that, in Philadelphia, after all the departments of the Centennial Exposition had been provided for, the kitchen was given to the negro women. He, for one, was not willing that the negro should be represented in the kitchen. Therefore, he was in favor of this proposition to have the race represented by this work of art. His remarks were strikingly patriotic and eloquent. He was especially in favor of colored women being represented in that Exposition; he had thought about this matter, he had thought of the women of his race as he lay in bed last night, and he was glad this proposition had come up to recognize the colored race through them.

The motion was then agreed to.

Governor Pinchback taking the floor, stated that he believed most of the business for which the Convention had assembled was accomplished. The Committee on Education, on account of the illness of its chairman, had not reported, and he suggested that it be left for publication in the proceedings.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the report, as read and considered in caucus, as follows, was adopted:

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wm. G. Brown, Chairman of the Business Committee, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

"Whereas, We regard the American nation as a great crucible in which are being fused the various characteristics of the races of the earth, from which will spring the future American citizen; and the welfare of the present, as well as that of the future generations, depends upon raising the character of each citizen to the highest point of excellence; and knowing that ignorance, poverty, and moral degradation, in a part, must disastrously affect the interests of the whole, therefore,

"Resolved, That we sincerely deprecate the prejudice which has compelled us to resort to separate race organization for the advancement of our interests and the securement of our rights as a civilized people, and that to whatever we recommend as worthy of the attention and effort of the colored people, we earnestly invoke the favorable attention of our white fellow-citizens, pledging them in return our hearty co-operation in all enterprises which have for their purpose the improvement of the condition of any class of American citizens, or for maintaining the peace of the nation at home, and sustaining its prestige abroad.

"That we deeply deplore the spirit of malevolence that has enforced, and still follows us unto the separation which we have vainly sought to escape; and not less do we deplore that through a considerable portion of the press and other circulating mediums, misrepresenting our motives, maligning our characters, underrating our powers, and ridiculing our aspirations on the one side, while they applaud every obstacle thrown in the way of our elevation on the other, we meet agents and elements no less discouraging, tending to deprive us of the advantages of American citizenship; to depress, and, if possible, to extinguish the feelings of self-respect and the habit of self-reliance on our parts and to weaken, if not destroy, all confidence in our ability and virtue on the part of our friends.

"That while our past oppression has prevented us from acquiring the characteristics which belong to the higher civilization, we repel with indignation as utterly false and malicious, the accusations made by Bishop Wilmer, the New York Independent, Father Ryan, and those who join with them, that the colored people of the South are hopelessly degraded, and that they 'have no religion, no morals, and no conscience.'

"That, considering the depths of poverty and ignorance from which the colored people of the South have so recently been lifted, and keeping in view the limited opportunities for improvement at our command, and remembering the unscrupulous and relentless opposition offered against our advancement, we can but contemplate with pride the progress made by our people in every walk of life. Prevented from purchasing land, we still cling to the industries connected with the cultivation of the soil; denied the opportunities of education, we snatch the chances for instruction amid fearful disadvantages; deprived of our civil rights, we are, nevertheless, actuated by patriotic sentiments; refused justice in the courts, we are still law-abiding citizens; excluded from the house of God, we still seek the protection of that God whom the white man worships.

"That, knowing the elevating influence exerted upon any race by wealth, which ever seeks to anchor itself to the soil, we cordially approve every movement, whether connected with schemes of emigration or co-operative societies looking to the ownership of lands in the South, by colored people, for their systematic cultivation of the soil.

"That, recognizing the value of the inestimable boon of education to our children, we contemplate with profound satisfaction and pride the extent to which educational facilities have been embraced throughout the South by parents for their children; the advancement made by our youth; the fidelity with which our teachers have performed their duties; and the fortitude with which they have endured indignity and outrage; and we pledge ourselves to exert the utmost of our ability, our energies and influence, to extend and perpetuate the benefits of common school instruction."

Governor Pinchback then remarked upon the happy progress and termination of the convention. He had attended many meetings of colored men, but had never seen as many men of talent and cultivation present before. And to this fact, perhaps, as well as to the general progress of liberal and just sentiment, was due the fact that the convention had been treated with courtesy and respect by the newspapers. There had been no low flings in their reports, and members had been designated as "Gentlemen," "Reverend, Senator," etc., without the use of any base epithets so common heretofore. It was another remarkable fact, that though they came here in the midst of a warm political contest, not a word of political partisanship or strife had been heard. He concluded by moving that the President be authorized to have the minutes of the Convention published in pamphlet form, for distribution *pro rata* among the members of the Convention, which was agreed to.

Mr. Burch offered the following:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference be returned to the Mayor, citizens, journals, reporters of the city papers, and officers of this Convention for the many courtesies extended to the delegates."

The resolution was adopted by a hearty and unanimous vote, and the Convention adjourned.

Editorial Correspondence.

Cincinnati, August 5, 1875.

THE PRESS CONFERENCE

of colored journalists adjourned its session of one day and a half at noon to-day. Full reports of its sittings as detailed in all the daily papers here sufficiently set forth the good work accomplished without special comment from us. We need only add to the unbiased testimony of the intelligent observers, the gatherers of daily events, who have reported the Conference; that, whether considered collectively or individually, its members, one and all, evinced the ability and wisdom especially desired of the representatives and educated champions of that class of American citizens, whose struggles for equal rights and fair play render their position, in the light of national declarations today, peculiarly anomalous and unjust, in this, our free republic.

At another time we shall be at pains to transcribe from our notes the *personnel* of the Convention; giving to our readers what we do not doubt would be interesting and pleasing information about the gentlemen constituting its membership. Particularly so, too, as the score of names taken have each experiences as varied, as replete with incidents, the rough vicissitudes of Southern life before and since the war, mixed with occasional touches of romance, fully as soul stirring as any depicted in the most exciting novel. Embodiments of fact they exemplify the old saying, "truth is strange, stranger than fiction."

RARE OLD BEN (EGGLESTONE).

In detailing our visit to the several newspaper offices we omitted to mention our call on the *Evening Times*, one of Cincinnati's liveliest and largest circulated dailies. Strongly Republican in tone the *Times* is under the editorial management of Ben Egglestone; him, whom Murat Halstead, in his daily witticisms any time within the past ten years, has made known to the newspaper public as Republican leader and party manager. Entrenched as but few men in Ohio are to-day most strongly in the hearts of the Abolitionists of the "Western Reserve," Ben Eggleston (he is always thus familiarly named) is potent for good in the Republican councils of the State. A successful merchant, elected to the Ohio Legislature, and afterwards to Congress, Mr. Egglestone throughout has retained his wondrous influence over the masses of his fellow-citizens by consistent and unswerving fealty to honest convictions, and his Abolition, Republican record. Introduced to the *Enquirer* sanctum we were greeted by a medium-sized, portly, old gentleman, whose smiling face, though surmounted by a bald head fringed with white locks, betokened no signs of other than the healthful, vigorous writer he is, and the genial companion he is known to be among intimates and associates. We spent an hour talking pleasantly with Mr. Egglestone. From him we obtained a number of reminiscences of "Freedom's battle first begun" in Ohio, and revived not unpleasing impressions derived in years agone by some of our party then sojourning in the State.

Judging from their churches

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF CINCINNATI

are in a fairly prosperous condition. A visit to two of these, one, Union Chapel, on Seventh street, and the other, Allen Temple, on Broadway and Sixth streets, has given us a very favorable impression. Both buildings are handsome brick edifices. Allen Temple was originally a Jewish synagogue and built at the cost of seventy-five thousand dollars. When sold its Hebrew owners refused large offers from the Roman Catholics and an express company, and directed its possession to the A. M. E. Church; saying, the condition of the colored people was analogous to that of the Jews in times past, and thus a sympathy for them. The Temple was purchased for twenty-five thousand dollars.

POLITICALLY

Ohio just now is being profoundly agitated. The issue between unlimited rag money Democracy and hard money Republican is sharply defined, and the people strongly aroused on both sides. Whatever Thurman and other Democrats of his opinion may say, the *Enquirer*, organ of the Ohio Democracy, is right when it asserts its party in this State united on the money question. Deliberately and with a count of costs as shrewdly made as any political venture may be, William Allen and his followers, including "gentlemen George" (Pendleton) have made the issue; and trust to win or send Democracy to "the demnition bow-wows." In either case the Democratic gorge is full and "William Allen or r-r-r-ot gut" is the battle cry. Seriously, the tussle is a strong one: with the vantage of being in and with unscrupulous service the Ohio Democrats are not despondent, while their opponents, Republicans, though confident, are by no means lax in sturdy and persistent effort for decisive victory. The campaign is a long one, and with the recent, severe rains and loss of a great part of the staple products of the State by the overflow, this people's nerves will be kept at high tension until October. The colored vote in Ohio is about thirteen thousand. This it is stated remained at home two years ago, together with twenty-five thousand whites; and this gave the state to the Democracy by a majority of eight hundred and odd votes. To-day all Republicans are united and the chances clearly are, as the *Commercial* (Independent) of this city, indicates, Ohio will go Republican in October by at least twenty thousand majority. But as stated the result is too important for either party, Democrat or Republican, to abate one jot of effort for success. Shall leave for home to-night. The work of the Convention was eminently satisfactory and will undoubtedly be heartily approved throughout the country.

R.

SENATOR PINCHBACK IN CINCINNATI.

We subjoin from the Cincinnati Daily *Enquirer* of last Friday, the 6th, inst., the following report of Senator Pinchback's great speech in that city:

A large audience assembled at Union Chapel at 8 p. m. to listen to the address of Senator Pinchback on "The Colored People of the United States as a Political Element." Senator Pinchback opened fire by calling attention to the numerous statements periodically made by the public prints of the country to the effect that the colored race in the United States were physically deteriorating, dying out, becoming extinct. These statements he proposed to confute.

"From the census returns from 1790," he said, "when the first census was taken, to 1870, when the last was completed, we have the following figures relative to the white and colored population of the United States:

	Whites.	Colored.
In 1790	3,172,006	757,208
In 1840, fifty years later	14,195,805	2,873,648
In 1860, twenty years later	26,922,537	4,441,830
In 1870, ten years later	33,589,377	4,880,009

"Remembering the very large and increasing white emigration, together with the very small introduction of the colored race during the same time into the United States, it will be found that the ratio of increase in population has been as great in the colored as in the white.

"The census shows at present the following statistics upon pauperism and crime:

PAUPERISM.			
Native	19,739	Foreign	22,778
Colored	7,486		
CRIMINALS.			
Native	24,435	Foreign	3,728
Colored	5,656		

"It will apear from this exhibit that the morals and self-sustaining power of the colored race equals that of the native white compared with the respective populations, and exceeds that of the foreign population in both particulars.

"The vital statistics, or those affecting health, show as follows:

	Whites.	Colored.
Blind	25,966	3,311
Deaf and Dumb	14,996	1,394
Insane	35,610	1,778
Idiots	21,534	3,188

"This showing in the instance of the blind is relatively in favor of the white population, which may be accounted for by the great exposure and hardship to which the colored race were exposed while in bondage. But in the instance of the deaf and dumb, insane and idiotic, the exhibit shows an advantage of health on the part of the colored relatively greater than that of the white.

"We conclude the summary from the last census, which shows 861,164 colored militia between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and 1,032,475 colored voters. The colored race constitute a majority in Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina, and they hold the balance of power in Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Arkansas. And further, in case of close contest they also hold the balance of power in Missouri, Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Indiana."

It was thus, the speaker said, that the great civil and political importance of the colored people becomes apparent. Figures which could not lie had proven the black man to be physically the more vigorous of the two; more healthy and equally moral with his white brother. The blacks were increasing and waxing mighty in this modern Land of Egypt, even as the children of Israel had waxed mighty under the Pharaohs of old. There could be no doubt that as a political element their power was immense. Of course, it needed intelligence, education and a knowledge of the situation to make an intelligent voter. The negro, it is true, had not the education and the political schooling of the native born American. He had had no political childhood; he had been born in the midst of a great political struggle, and was obliged from his freedom's birth to take sides. But his intelligence was naturally fully equal to that of the whites, and his knowledge of the issue at stake was in many respects far more thorough. Macaulay, the great English historian, has written a famous paragraph upon the history of the English Nation, which would serve, he thought, as an encouraging parallel, or rather a possible prototype of the history of the colored race in American. After stating that the history of England was the history of the growth of a mighty mind, a history of human intellect, from birth to indolescence, and from indolescence to mature virility, the essayist says:

"We see that society at the beginning of the twelfth century in a state more miserable than the state in which the most degraded nations of the East now are. We see it subjected to the tyranny of a handful of armed foreigners. We see a strong distinction of caste separating the victorious Norman from the vanquished Saxon. We see the great body of the population in a state of personal slavery. We see the most debasing and cruel superstition exercising boundless dominion over the most elevated and benevolent of minds. We see the multitude sunk in brutal ignorance and the studious few engaged in what did not deserve the name of knowledge. In the course of seven centuries this wretched and degraded race have become the greatest and most highly civilized people that ever the world saw—have spread their dominion over every quarter of the globe—have scattered the seeds of Mighty Empires and Republics over vast continents of which no dim intimation had ever reached Ptolemy or Strabo—have created a maritime power which would annihilate in a quarter of an hour the natives of Tyre, Athens, Carthage, Venice, and Genoa together * * * —have been the acknowledged leaders of the human race in the career of political improvement."

The condition of the English people in the twelfth century as thus pictured by Macaulay, the essayist, may be considered as in many respects similar to the condition of the colored people in America only a few years ago. But it had taken the English seven hundred years to become one of the mightiest of races, while within only seven or eight years the colored race had made such progress in knowledge and social condition, and wealth and power as had no parallel in the in the history of the world. It was cheering and hopeful, &c.

The speaker concluded by again endeavoring to impress upon his

audience the great political power of the colored element. It was said that the colored men of Ohio had secured the election of Governor Allen simply by staying away from the polls. And he firmly believed it. The colored men of Ohio could carry the State next election if they would; and he hoped that no man would fail to vote. By a Republican victory in Ohio next election, thousands of black lives would be saved in the South, for if the Democratic party should again become victorious, they would consider themselves strong enough to murder the colored people.

"But the day of progress was at hand. The motion of the public mind in our country," said the speaker, "resembles that of the sea when the tide is rising. Each successive wave rushes forward, breaks and rolls backs; but the great flood is coming steadily on—the great flood of progress. Every advance in progress in this country has had its recoil, but that we are steadily advancing in civil, political and religious progress every observer must note."

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Last Sunday Governor Kellogg and wife left the city and State for a sojourn of several weeks among the highlands of the North. Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor Antoine now graces the gubernatorial chair and during this "hot month of August" will administer State affairs and restrain the constant throng of seekers after official emolaments within the bounds of expectancy and regard.

Senator Pinchback and Superintendent of Education Brown were in Lexington Ky., and Menphis Tenn. during the week. They will return home about Monday next.

The Centennial Tribute to the Negro, the projected work announced in the late Convention of colored journalists will embrace within it names of several distinguished colored citizens of Louisiana. Among those that now occur to our mind are M. Rillieux famous as the successful patentee of an apparatus in sugar-making effecting the present system. M. Sejour a poet of ability, whose works are quite favorably known among our literateurs. M. Warburg a sculptor of marked promise, deceased at Florence, and others of various professions both living and dead. Our friend Paul Trevigne, Esq., whose literary tastes and inclinations have given him much knowledge in this matter, will, we trust, contribute over his own name the desired information relative to Louisianna in the Centennial Tribute.

Louisiana in the history of its early settlers and founders possesses many names become historic and great in its annals who may be truthfully stated to belong to the negro race. The proposed Centennial Tribute should include these. Should however any be omitted in the work of collating, the *bon mot* of old Judge Canonge may be accepted as excuse. Said M. Canonge, considering the *song mele* of our population: "for five dollars I will make myself responsible to give a splendid gumbo to every pure blooded native white Louisianian in the State."

Col. James Lewis was appointed on Thursday, by Lieutenant and Acting Governor Antoine, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, vice Major Robinson. The friends of Colonel James are pleased with his selection to an office he has in the past so creditably filled.

The *Picayune* of Tuesday contains a letter from L. S. Rodriguez, relative to the telegraphed report in last Sunday's *Republican* of the Cincinnati speech of J. Sella Martin, in which Mr. Rodriguez animadverts very sharply upon Mr. Martin's statement. Governor Kellogg is handled vigorously by Mr. Rodriguez and pronounced *anathema maranatha*, unworthy the support and confidence of "every good colored man," etc.

Senator Pinchback looks more the statesman than he did when he last passed through this city to make his flight for a seat in the United States Senate. He has evidently passed between millstones. He states that he has a hope of yet getting his seat. He is very guarded in his remarks about the matter. He has a lofty and intellectual aspect. [Cincinnati *Commercial*, 7th inst.

Ex-Governor Wells, Surveyor of Customs, returned from a short trip to Winchester, Va., on Monday night, whither he went to visit some of his children there at school. Invigorated by his trip and more than gratified with what he observed of the increase of popular sentiment in Republican success in Ohio, Surveyor Wells returns to his official duties more than ever prepared for unwearied service in the cause of liberty and law in Louisiana.

The arrest of a discharged colored soldier of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry by the police on Wednesday, and his causeless incarceration, is an outrage deserving of something stronger than mild censure. The *Republican* correctly states that if the discharged soldier, named Albert Winfield, had been white the daily papers would have been loud in condemnation. If not requesting an impossibility, some one of our Police Commissioners should investigate this outrage.

The probability is North Carolina in the recent election has gone Republican, and the old North State is thereby saved from a Democratic, pro-Confederate Constitutional Convention.

Law Books and general literature to be had at Goldthwaite's Book Store, 69 Canal street; where also, Staubs, the pioneer cheap news-dealer, is always on hand to supply the public with every paper desired.

FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

ADDRESS BY HON. J. SELLA MARTIN.

The address of Hon. J. Sella Martin, the eloquent colored orator, delivered at the Union Chapel, on Seventh street, last evening, was heard by an audience which completely filled the commodious audience room of the church. The friends of the Union, of which Mr. Martin spoke, were divided into three classes—those across the water, the colored friends in the North, and the friends of the colored man, and consequently of the Union, in the South. Under the first head he related his experiences while in England from 1861 to 1864, under a commission from Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, giving incidents of his intercourse with the Duke of Argyle, Earl of Carlyle, John Bright, Richard Cobden, Sir Powell Buxton, and other equally illustrious advocates of emancipation and friend of the colored race, and describing the work accomplished by the meetings held in all the leading cities of the United Kingdom, which resulted in a movement which greatly discouraged aristocrats from sympathizing with the South. Next, the colored men of the North had shown themselves true friends of the Union by the sacrifices which they so willingly made of life and limb in its defense; by their faith which had not been shaken, though they had suffered ungrateful treatment at the hands of the Republicans; by their continued devotion and fidelity, notwithstanding the curious fact that while the race contained such men as Douglass, Clark, Thompson and Pinchback, not a colored man occupied an office by appointment in the government to-day. In speaking of the friend of the colored man in the South, who in the Democratic vernacular was called a "carpet-bagger" and "scalawag," and showing reasons why the colored voters should sustain them, Mr. Martin very naturally came to speak upon the Louisiana question, concerning which he said: "It is often said that the Republican party North is tired of the Louisiana question. If this be so, there is no hope for the Republican party anywhere—North or South. To be tired of the Louisiana question is to be tired of reconstruction, and of all the beneficent measures involved in it. What is the Louisiana question? It is a natural outgrowth of the Republican ascendency in the South. There is but one essential element in it, and that is the vindication of the negro's right to vote. The Kellogg usurpation, the bayonet government, 'Boss Packard's satraps,' are all no more nor less than the mendacious phrases of Confederate chagrin under defeat, or the empty reiterations of their packals, the so called independent press in serch of prey for their masters. Gov. Warmoth used the registration, constabulary, and election laws, to cheat 10,000 colored men who voted the Republican ticket out of the opportunity of casting their ballot. This he did in the interest of a party notoriously hostile to the Union. When the fact became known, a United States Judge virtually declared the action of Warmoth a fraud by invoking one of the reconstruction measures to defeat it and when the President of the United States was called upon to interfere, he did so under a Constitutional provision, which prevented these ten thousand negroes from being killed, as well as disfranchised. This seems to have been the most natural, as it was the first and the grandest assertion of national authority ever made by the head of the nation since reconstruction. What hope is there of continued freedom in the republic if those most interested inits maintainance can be cheated of the ballots by which it is preserved through the subterfuge of State rights? Has the nation no rights? Can it not protect its citizens? The citizen's first and highest allegiance is due to the nation, and shall not the nation make its first and highest duty to promote and defend the patriotism which it exacts? These ten thousands negroes desired to vote the Republican ticket. Warmoth and the conservatives said they should not, and Uncle Sam said they should, and by the maintainance of the Kellogg Government they did vote it. That is the Louisiana quest on in a nut shell. And what has been the result? Wl y, the South has found out we have a nation. A nation so strong that none can defy its power. A nation that is so jealous that nothing is too small for its vigilance and its care. *Gov. Kellogg has not only made a good Governor for the State at large, he has also made a good Governor for the negroes. He has protected their persons as far as possible, fostered their interests, recognized their ability, and, what is as good as all this, he has brought about a better feeling between the races than exists anywhere in the South.* Governor Kellogg deserves the more credit for this, inasmuch as the Confederates intended to make Louisiana the initial point of onslaught against the negroes of the South, and he has caused their failure. The White Leagues were born in Louisiana, and had they met a foe less wily than Governor Kellogg, had the colored people found less of a friend in him, had judiciousness and courage been less mingled in the man, the White Leagues would have triumphed, the negro would have politically gone under and Mississippi would soon have followed the calamitous example of Louisiana." Before concluding the speaker spoke for a moment on the impending campaign in Ohio, and the duty of the colored population in relation to it. He spoke very lightly of the financial question, declaring it to be no more than the difference betwe n tweedle dum and tweedle dee; a question sprung by the Democrats to divert attention from their bad record. When people are prosperous it is immaterial to them what composes money, whether it be gold, or paper, or shells. The real and only question is, "who are friends and who are enemies of the Union?" and this could be determined by the past record of the two parties. The duty of the colored man was clear, and no man could be a friend of the Union who did not do his duty now.—*Cincinnati Gazette, 7th inst.*

Go to W. B. Stevenson at 62 Camp street and obtain the finely illustrated "Inspired History of Jesus," and other books at auction prices.

Our friends Henry Clay, President of the Union Sons Relief Association and F. K. Hyde Secretary, through their associates, the committee of arrangements, proposeanother excursion, under the auspices of their society, to Bay St. Louis on Monday the 23d inst. Prof. Theo. Martin's Excelsior Brass Band will be in attendance; a grand base ball match, dancing, feasting and a general good time certain to be enjoyed. Tickets $1. Children half price. Every body invited.

C. C. Haley's, No. 20, Commercial Place, is the place for the latest published novel, and all the news journals of the day from Maine to Alaska. Be sure and call.

A Grand Masonic Picnic and Excursion to Pass Christian on Saturday the 29th inst., under the auspices of the Richmond, Stringer and Parsons Lodges and Daughters of the Eastern Star, is announced. A "right down good time" is certain. Everybody invited, and only one dollar for round trip tickets; children half price.

A tree is known by its fruits, so is George Ellis news purveyor in ordinary and dealer extraordinary to our city public, in every variety of journals and periodical literature. Attentive clerks supply all comers.

Notice.

Persons having Pass Books of the late Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company will find it to their interest to consult me at No. 124 CARONDELET STREET, up stairs. Business promptly attended to. Best of references will be given.

jy10 6t JAMES KENNEDY.

LA MAJAGUA.

50,000 NON PLUS ULTRA, ESPECIALES, REGALIAS, CHICA DEL REY, just received per late arrivals from Havana, and for sale by

E. A. GONZALES & BRO.,
Sole Agents,
Corner of Camp and Common, and at Branch Stores, corner of Union and Carondelet, and No. 2 Carondelet.
jy17

ACTS OF LEGISLATURE,
WITH EXTRA SESSION,
FOR 1875.
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LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....$20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS H.

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1 prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
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APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are..... $1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are..... 1,800
9 approximations of $500 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are..... 1,800

270 Prizes, amounting to.....$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATIO PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

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Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter. feb28 74

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TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSE KEEPERS!

THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery, malarious fevers, and even epidemics, were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infesting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

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3. The apparatus used is of such a character as not to attract attention, nor would the passer-by unless informed, have any idea as to what was being done.

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Leeland University.

The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. Gregory, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and for such, a special course of Instruction will be immediately provided.

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Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Bollinger, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

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RELIGIOUS.

CALENDAR.

AUGUST.

Sunday, 15—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity
Sunday, 22—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Tuesday, 24—St. Bartholomew.
Sunday, 29—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.

SEPTEMBER.

Sunday, 5—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 12—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 19—Seventeenth Sund y after Trinity.
Tuesday, 21—St. Matthew.
Sunday, 26—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Wednesday, 29—St. Michael and All Angels.

From *The Christian*, a London (England) weekly religious journal we subjoin the following report of the work accomplished in connection with Messrs Moody and Sankey, by Major Cole, who is as we have before stated, the worthy brother of our esteemed fellow citizen, Rev. M. C. Cole, Secretary of the Superintendent of Public Education:

VICTORIA THEATRE.—This building, which has played no inconsiderable part in the recent evangelistic campaign, was, on Friday evening last, the scene of two most interesting gatherings.

At five o'clock, about 400 friends, comprising the stewards, members of the choir, and those who had in any way assisted in the work at Camberwell-green Hall, sat down to a social tea, under the presidency of Mr. H. M. Hodder, who has from the first devoted much tie and energy to the arrangements connected with the meetings south of the Thames. After tea, a very delightful and profitable hour was spent in telling out something of what the Lord had done by means of this special effort. The testimony was chiefly confined to the meetings at Camberwell-green Hall Victoria Theatre, and many instances were given by the various speakers of marvellous results. The time was not sufficient to tell a tithe of all that was to be told, and the proposal that another meeting of the same kind should be held soon will, we hope, be carried out.

At eight o'clock t e theatre was filled for Major Cole's closing service. Many of those who attempted the workers' meeting remained, and God's presence and power were wonderfully manifested. Major Cole was led to change the subject on which he proposed to speak to that of the prodigal son, and the result justified the course he took. As he told out in graphic words the downward career of the prodigal, step by step, it was plain that the speaker was only translating the sad experience of not a few of the audience, and the effect of Major Cole's most touching address was seen in the numbers who stood up at the close to ask prayer for themselves and their friends. It was a most gladdening sight, and we felt sorry that, with so many encouraging tokens, the services in the theatre had to be discontinued They are now, we believe, carried on—at least, for the present—at the school-room in Roupell-street, near the theatre.

One of the most noteworthy circumstances in connexion with Major Cole's services has been the singing of himself, and Mrs. and Miss Cole. Night after night these New Cut audiences have been enthralled by the sweet trios sung by them. With voices of suprising richness and sweetness, and most delicately harmonised and suited to each other, the Major, with his gifted wife and daughter, have sought to woo their hearers to the Saviour On Friday evening they sang a new version of "Steal away to Jesus," away to Jesus." entitled "Come away to Jesus," and it is not too much to say that the effect was equal to that produced by the Jubilee Singers—though, of course, the volume of sweet sound was not so powerful. Later in the evening they sang, in a very delightful way, "We shall meet beyond the river." We can well understand the reluctance with which the audience on Friday evening said good-bye to the Major and his zealous co-workers. It was quite late before the crowds, that pressed on to the stage to get a parting shake of his hand and a word of encouragement, could be dismissed. May God's rich blessing rest on the good seed he has so abundantly sown.

At the recent meeting of pastors and laymen held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C., it was—

Resolved, That we invite the several churches of the city to appoint two delegates, with the pastors, to meet at this place, on Monday, August 2, to extend an official invitation to Messrs. Moody and Sankey, to hold a series of meeting in this city during the coming autumn or winter, and to make such other arrangements as may be necessary." In accordance with the above resolution, it is exp e ed that the delegates will be appointed to-morrow, and the meeting will be held at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association.

At the time designated a very large meeting was held and a resolution adopted ensuring joint action of all the churches in Washington in the securement of Messrs Moody and Sankey's services. Congress as the objective point is understood to claim largely the attention of the revivalists.

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1875.

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5 Corner Harmony and Levee sts
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eighth street
9 " Prytania and Ninth street
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 11
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 20
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No.
17 Corner Live Oak and First streets
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*7. Foot of Julia street
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Bell
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochablave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 16, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. , Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchmen and Broad streets
252 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen , near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Reynes & Dauphine sts